

The Bedford Inquirer
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Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
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Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect money on evidence of debt, and specially procure bonafide and genuine to soldiers, their widows, and their heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office.
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., specially collected. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa.
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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
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June 23, '65—lyr.

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door south of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.
April 28, 1865—lyr.

E. SPY M. ALSPH,
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Reed & Schell, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Linenfelser, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
Dec. 5, 1864—lyr.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

K. IMMELL and LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

DENTISTS.
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City),
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BEDFORD, PENNA., in a pleasant and commodious office, where he will practice his profession with the most modern and improved appliances, and together with his many years' experience in the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, he has acquired the most successful and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL, ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved anatomical principles, that has yet been discovered.

Teeth filed in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
Teeth extracted positively without pain.
Feb. 15, '65.

C. S. HICKOCK, G. M. MESSER, JR.,
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, located respectively between the two doors south of the Mengel House. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. Teeth CASH. Good Gold Fillings and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
Jan. 6, '65—lyr.

DENTISTRY.
DR. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBURY, PA., visiting Bedford three days of each month, commencing with the second of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms within the reach of all and strictly except by special contract. Work to be sent by mail at other times, will be paid for when impressions are taken, April 2, '64—lyr.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
Residence at West Bedford Hotel, up stairs.
Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

W. M. JAMISON, M. D.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of this place and vicinity.
[dec. 1864—lyr]

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. HOFFA.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having previously located respectively tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—lyr.

JEWELER, &c.
ASALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann.
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DANIEL BORDER,
PITTSBURGH, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH-MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECIALLY AC.
He keeps on hand stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 25, 1865—lyr.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DUBROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

VOLUME 40; NO 11.

Poetry.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

"How many pounds does the baby weigh—
Baby who came but a month ago?
How many pounds from the crowning curl
To the rosy point of the restless toe?"

Grandfather ties the kerchief's knot,
Tenderly guides the swinging weight,
And carefully over his glasses peers
To read the record "Only eight."

Softly the echo goes around:
The father laughs at the tiny girl;
The fair young mother sings the words,
While grandmother smooths the golden curl.

And stooping above the precious thing
Nestles a kiss within a prayer,
Murmuring softly, "Little one,
Grandfather did not weigh you fair."

Nobody weighed the baby's smile,
Or the love that came with the helpless one;
Nobody weighed the threads of care
From which a woman's life is spun.

No index tells the mighty worth
Of little baby's quiet breath—
A soft, unceasing metronome,
Patient and faithful until death.

Nobody weighed the baby's soul,
For here on earth no weight there be
That could avail; God only knows
Its value in eternity.

Only eight pounds to hold a soul,
That seeks no angel's silver wing,
But shines in this human guise,
Within frail and mortal a thing.

O, mother! laugh your merry note;
Be gay and glad, but don't forget
From baby's eyes look out a soul
That claims a home in Eden yet.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

Dim shadows gather thickly round,
And up the misty stair we climb,
The cloudy stair that upward leads,
To where the golden portals shine,
Round which the kneeling spirit wait
The opening of the Golden Gate.

And some with eager longing so,
Still pressing forward, hand in hand,
And some with weary steps and slow,
Look back where their beloved stand;
Yet up the misty stairs they climb,
Led on by the angel Time.

As unseen hands roll back the door,
The light that floods the very air
Is out the shadow from within,
Of the great glory hidden there;
And morn and eve, and noon and late,
The shadows pass within the Gate.

Miscellaneous.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Young Lady Living Without Food—
Remarkable Features of the Case.

The following communication appears in the New York Times: Some publicity has recently been given to a case which for several months past has been familiar to many families in Brooklyn, respecting the inexplicable peculiarities of Miss Mary— who has been afflicted, and is still suffering from disease, and who presents a study not only for the medical faculty, but for students in mental science. About a year ago this young lady had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse, and received severe injuries, in consequence, but so far recovered as to be able to walk and ride out for exercise. On one of these occasions when she was riding in a car, she attempted to step to the street, her hoop skirt caught, and she was thrown down and dragged some distance, receiving very severe injuries, which caused apprehensions that she would lose her life. She was taken to her mother's residence where she has since remained, and where every possible tenderness and attention were lavished upon her, and though many physicians have seen her and several of her friends, yet the history of the case, which may be regarded as extremely important to science, has been hitherto veiled from the public—publicity being the last thing that the family of which the young lady is a most estimable daughter, would desire. The very great importance of the case, notwithstanding the marvelous character, must be the excuse for breaking silence upon the facts.

It appears that Miss Mary—, after being taken home, was a sufferer from severe spasms, after which she reclined on her right side, with her right hand under the back of her right ear. The left hand was at liberty, and one of the lower limbs was twisted from the center, the toes being somewhat near each other. In this condition the patient remained, her eyelids and teeth being closed so that the physicians were of the opinion that loquacity had set in. The patient not only took no food and no drink, but she did not sleep. Her being closed, but her mind was always awake. The variations from these conditions and posture were only during spasms, when the limbs were set at liberty for a moment, and then flew back to their wonted places. While in the ordinary position and unaffected by spasms, the patient soon began to display remarkable powers, which will be comprehended when they have been described. She wrote with her left hand to her friends, and never failed to write on the ruled blue lines of the paper with the same ease as if she had the use of her eyes. Her letters, however, were not written on the paper, but on the back of the paper, and were written in a beautiful, flowing, and elegant Italian hand, although the use of the thumb of the left hand is denied to her. The pen has always been taken by the forefinger and firmly grasped, the little finger and the edge of the hand being used to hold the pen. These letters have been familiarly signed "Mollie," and breathe no complaint at her sufferings. This young girl, however, has not been deserted by nature altogether, and left to be pined. She has been able to do the deepest interest, because she seems to be gifted with clairvoyance to a remarkable degree. She crochets, and that, too, in colors. The materials are placed at the back of her head, when she uses the thumb and forefinger of her right hand and her left hand in producing very handsome results. She can crochet, thus at the back of her head, without making any mistake in the colors, as well as any young lady who has the use of vision and her two hands. She can also cut beautifully in paper, and

HAVING AN OBJECT AND STICKING TO IT.

Persistence in any chosen vocation, is an essential to success. This is a general rule, but we desire now only to apply it to the business of the mechanic. General practice, constant study, and constant application are conditions precedent to perfection. But even these will be wasted if the occupation chosen is unattended to the natural qualifications of the workman. Some are born without any natural aptness for the mechanical art. Every mechanic understands what is meant by a "mechanical eye." The want in the visual organs thus characterized does not necessarily imply that there is a disease or malformation of the optic nerve, but rather that there is no judgment to direct and guide the eye. The infant grasps at a readily at the moon as at his rattle within a few inches of his face. In time, by repeated experiments, he learns the relative distances and dimensions of objects. All are capable of this amount of judgment, but in the practice of mechanics a much higher degree of experience is required and a much closer exercise of the judgment. There are some men who may practice at a mechanical trade their whole life long and never be even passable workmen. They never can tell whether a line is straight, or a surface level, even with the aid of rods and straight-edges. We remember an instance in point, where a young man ardently desirous of becoming a machinist was compelled to forego his favorite business because of this imperfection—the want of a "mechanical eye." His first job was the turning of some pieces of round iron, seven inches long and one and one-eighth inches diameter. He worked with vice, hammer, center punch, and bench center half a dozen times, yet he did not correctly center a single one, although he received repeated instructions and examples from the foreman. Indeed he could not, even with the aid of chalk held against the revolving surfaces of the cylinders, see in what respect they were not true. Such an apprentice could never become a workman and his failure would result from no fault capable of remedy. Many employers have had a similar experience with their apprentices, or with those who called themselves workmen. The first requisite, therefore, is to have a proper object, one fitted to the capabilities.

Another of more importance is to stick to it. We take for granted that every being at a mechanical business enters it with the intention and purpose of becoming a first class workman. If not it is more than probable he will never reach even mediocrity. If he is satisfied to serve his time, blundering through his work without understanding it, he will come out one of the nuisances to employers and disgraces to workmen, a "poor tool." Such professional workmen cannot stay long in any situation and are compelled to accept the most distasteful work with the lowest wages. Even under these circumstances there might be hope for them, if they could but have the power to stick to their business, but being dissatisfied with the situation, they will not thoroughly, and honestly, and persistently apply themselves to their business.

Soon apprentices think that when they have achieved the triumph of doing one job in a single department, they will be able to do all the rest. They are mistaken. They do not seem to realize that although the customary or legal term of their novitiate has expired they are still learners. New methods of doing work, new tools, new descriptions of work, new conditions of business, are continually being brought forward, and the mechanic who has attained the position of a first class workman by patient practice, must preserve and hold that position by constant endeavor.

There are others who "stick to it," in a department, but they are not content with a limited time in a shop, assume to know all they have ever had to do and also all they have seen others do. They have done with learning. In their own estimation they are perfect. When seeking a job they assume a thorough knowledge of the work to be performed, and the mechanic who has attained the position of a first class workman by patient practice, must preserve and hold that position by constant endeavor.

It matters not how brave, or learned, or rich, or generous, or noble, or eloquent, or influential that a drunkard was in his day, the abridgment of despair covers him. The drunkard's grave is the very citadel of eternal hopelessness. What bolts and chains are here! And all the more fearful because they were forged by the miserable victim as he went forth in his day, under the sunlight of heaven. It is of no consequence to him now when or where he lived—whether in a palace or a wigwag—upon a throne or in serfdom—in luxury or in poverty—at home or in a foreign land; the result is essentially the same. His life was spent in digging a grave, which to him is the tomb of despair.

Strange that the living will not take warning, but they will not. How many in this very town, and all over the land, are every night engaged in forging the chains that will ultimately bind them in this grave of ruin. With many, the business for this terrible consumption is well nigh done. A few more glasses from the poisonous fluid, and all is over. The final stagger made, and then the hoary headed sinner falls in the pit of gloom he has dug for himself. O, if he would listen to the voice of reason and repentance before he makes the final plunge in the place where repentance comes not!

But what is still worse, as these old veteran drunkards die, there is no lack of others to take their place. What a legion of young men have already entered this pathway leading to the drunkard's prison house. O, could we speak to them, one and all, we would plead with them in accents of burning love to pause before they take another step. Another glass—another spree—another bacchanalian feast, and it may be too late! By the yearnings of a mother's bosom, let by the first love, let by the obligations of your manhood; by the respect you bear to yourself; by the compassion of a Saviour's heart, and the wrath of an offended God, we beseech you to go no further in the downward way. Shun the revelry of the dram-shop and the gloom of the festive board as you would the scorpion's bite. Remember, young man, that every liquor hotel—every drinking saloon—every dram-shop of every sort, is the gateway to the drunkard's hopeless destiny. To every one who indulges in the cup that intoxicates, we would in all affection address the solemn warning of the prophet: "Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways for why will ye die?"

SIN is never at a higher flood than when grace is at a low ebb.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON THE DECADENCE OF THE CHURCHES.

ON Sunday, December 16th, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon addressed the overwhelming congregation on the decadence during the year 1866 of the Protestant Churches, and the extraordinary and alarming increase of ritualism. He selected for his text Habakkuk 2: 2—O Lord I have heard thy speech, and was afraid: O Lord, revive thy word in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy. He said it was known to be a fact, and one that could not be denied, that during the last twelve months the Church of the living God had not made the slightest approach to an advance, and he believed that for many years past no advance in it had been made. The Baptist denomination was, upon the whole, in as sound and healthy a state as any Christian community; in ordinary respects, perhaps, a more sound and healthy than any other, but there had not been some increase in London and Glamorganshire, there would have been a decrease upon the year of the entire denomination in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the greater part of Wales and fifteen counties in England, there certainly would have been a decrease, and they should have lost numbers, while to counterbalance these losses the entire increase in London would not amount to more than 4,000 souls. It was true, the statistics were not very accurate, but if they were more correct he was afraid that even worse results would be apparent. If the other Churches had increased far less than the Baptist denomination, and he believed they had, then he was justified in saying that the Church of God, instead of making any advance in proportion to the increase of the population, had absolutely gone back in 1866. It would appear, too, that if a census were taken that day of the numbers attending places of worship they would be found to be fewer than on the corresponding day last year, and as respected the increase of the population, the success was so trifling that the Christian public ought to be bowed down into the dust when they reflected on it. Where now was that nation born in a day? Where were the kings of the earth who had bowed before King Augustus? Was there a tribe however insignificant that had honored Christ during the past year? Not one. The army of the living God had rather suffered a reverse than obtained a victory, and it seemed at the best that the Church had stood still. What kind of an age had this been in which we lived? Had we been living in one of the dark ages, in which the mind was rocked to sleep, and in which there was a somnolence of the human intellect? Nothing of the kind. The year had been one of the most wakeful in the annals of this generation. There had been stir everywhere, including political stir, from which truth had nothing to dread, when the dread had been that arising from a sleepy audience. Men had agitated this year for what they believed their rights, and at that agitation the human mind had been

He believed not, and in proof of that assertion he begged the congregation to look at the progress of error. Evangelical truth had made no advance; but that which was said of Ritualism, for its advance had been astounding. Had an angel from Heaven told them that it should have succeeded as it had, he would not have believed. England, they had never been told, was Protestant, so called Protestants, when the people would never have been to become smoking under their noses, or the military of the Church of Rome flaunting before their eyes. But they had borne it. Where now were the greatest crowds of them to be seen? Were they not to be found kneeling before the feet of the priests of Rome, when their senses were deluged, while their souls were deluded? Yes; there had been an advance, but not an advance in truth; and while error was spreading over the land, and men were perishing daily, and multitudes were going wrong, the Church was filling her arms, allowing her altars to be polluted by the bones of men, and suffering the advocates of Ritualism to have their way. He feared that God would send judgments upon the Churches of Britain for this neglect, and perhaps take away the candlestick. He feared lest they, therefore, would have to have a name to live and be dead, lest they should be treated as others were treated, lest they should become like Rome when she was made an apostasy and an abomination in the face of angels and of men.

A FISH STORY.

About the strangest thing we ever heard of occurred here on last Friday, 23d inst. Mr. Shoelburtz, a well known citizen who lives in a small frame house near the depot, went fishing to the lighthouse dock with a couple of friends. Their luck did not seem very good, as but one black bass was secured, and that had been captured, and the interest in the sport naturally began to flag. While Mr. Shoelburtz was examining his watch, a very fine one to which a black ribbon and a seal were attached, his line being left carelessly in the water, a sudden jerk of the line caused him to look at the pole from his hand, and so startled him that in trying to grasp it with the other hand, in his excitement he somehow let go of his watch, which struck his knee and bounded off into the water, his line (though a very strong one,) parted the same instant with the watch. Regrets, though naturally indulged in to some extent, were useless, so the party continued fishing for a couple of hours after the accident, and then rowed homeward with a light string of fish. Mr. Shoelburtz's ill luck having followed him so persistently, he had actually caught nothing. When they were back to the starting point they were overtaken by a fishing boat, and being ashamed to exhibit their "catch" to their friends, as unlucky fishermen always are, they concluded to buy a few fish to add to those honestly caught, agreeing not to tell tales on each other as to the manner in which they were obtained—Mr. Shoelburtz purchased an eight pound black bass and three small ones. As he was carrying the fish home he thought he saw something sticking in its gills, which, on closer inspection, proved to be a fish hook that very much resembled the one he had lost in the afternoon, and it was with a kind of savage joy that he anticipated eating the prime cause of his ill luck; but the strange case of all, upon cutting the fish open he found his watch, which had not even stopped ticking.—*Bedford Dispatch.*

An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused to pay. "What for should I pay?" said Pat; "sure he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and divil a one could I keep on my stomach at that."

PRETENCE, of the Louisville Journal, tenders his advice to the public as follows: "Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They have so little to sell that they have to sell dear."

A PEN PICTURE OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Thaddeus Stevens is just coming in from his committee-room, and looks feeble, the great old man, it makes me sorry. The men abroad who assail him with such ferocity, if they could see him now, would be quite disarmed. His spirit is not abated, his sarcasm as keen as ever, his wit flashes as brightly, his great intellect seems in no wise dimmed; yet the hand of Time lies heavy upon him. The will which never swerves, which always conquers and rules men, is powerless to resist the pressure of pain and the infirmities of age. Although no assiduous observer would think it, Thaddeus Stevens is over seventy years of age. A comely wig robes him of the hoary crown which always hallows the head of age. His face, in outline approaches the Indian type, the square perspective brow, the deeply set eyes, the high cheek-bones, the broad jaw and saturnine mouth are most marked. The face in repose, is stern, but not savage. The "sardonic smile" that we read so much about of every human and kindly face after all. Thaddeus Stevens' inimitable sarcasm and wit seem purely in intellectual gifts, free from the head, free from all smoke of personal malice. He will say the most savage things of a man's acts or opinions, without one emotion of ill will toward the man. He will upbraid a member in a speech, and then, clapping him on the shoulder, say, "my dear brother, to go with him to lunch. You hear of his many kindly deeds from those who know him best; of the gentle charities which blossom along his private path, of the many poor boys whom he has lifted from poverty and obscurity to give them help and a motive in life. For many years he has been a power in the nation, a leader in the House, marshaling in the van the hosts of liberty. No man is more eagerly listened to. No man perhaps would be so willingly misused if he were to pass forever from the Congressional Hall. He has stood there so long, his intellect is so powerful, his personality so positive, his utterance so unique, his spirit so masterful, his memory will not pass away with his presence, nor his name with his generation. He is one whose sayings will live long after him. His jeweled wit will set in many a speech, and gleam in many a Congress, when the brain which gave them birth has gone back to dust. But the old lion of the House is fighting his last battle. He has fought so long and so bravely, he does not like to confess that he is laid low by Time—that even he has found a conqueror. To have lived in the world, to have been with it, and of it so long, to love it only to leave it, how hard. To a heart broken by its own burdens, death comes as a relief, and a consolation, and to a man who has sought the satisfaction of life in public spheres, whose activities have been expended on the issues of the age, while the great problems of his time remain unsolved and the vast victories of the future yet unaccomplished, to have death is as unwelcome as it is irremediable. A man has no time to die.—*New York Independent.*

BRITISH REFORM.

The Government Plan—Resolutions Introduced by Mr. Disraeli.

The following is a copy of the reform resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of the whole House, on Monday, February 25:

This House having, in the last session of Parliament, assented to the second reading of a bill entitled "A bill to extend the right of franchise in counties and boroughs in England and Wales," is of opinion that it is expedient to amend the bill in the following manner:

1. That the number of electors for counties and boroughs in England and Wales ought to be increased.
2. That such increase may best be effected by both reducing the value of the qualifying franchise in counties and boroughs and by adding other franchises not dependent on such value.
3. That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the laboring class, it is contrary to the Constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominant power over the rest of the community.
4. That the occupation franchise in counties and boroughs shall be based upon the principle of rating.
5. That the principle of plurality of votes, adopted by Parliament in 1832, to facilitate the settlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis.
6. That it is expedient to revise the existing distribution of seats.
7. That in such revision it is not expedient that any borough represented in Parliament should be wholly disfranchised.
8. That, in revising the existing distribution of seats, this House will acknowledge, as its main consideration, the expediency of supplying representation to places not at present represented, and which may be considered to be wholly disfranchised.
9. That it is expedient that provision should be made for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.
10. That it is expedient that the system of registration of voters in counties should be assimilated, as far as possible, to that which prevails in boroughs.
11. That it shall be open to every parliamentary elector, if he thinks fit to record his vote by means of a polling paper, duly signed and authenticated.
12. That provision be made for diminishing the distance which voters have to travel for the purpose of recording their votes, so that no expenditure for such purpose shall hereafter be legal.
13. That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to form and submit to the consideration of Parliament a scheme for new and enlarged boundaries of the existing Parliamentary boroughs where the population extends beyond the limits now assigned to such boroughs; and to fix, subject to the decision of Parliament, the boundaries of such other boroughs as Parliament may deem fit to be represented in this House.

The Lord's Prayer.—Did you ever think, though it is, how much there is in it? Oh, it is beautiful! Like a diamond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one. It teaches all of us, every one of us, to look to God as our parent ("Our Father," it says), to raise our thoughts and desires above the earth—"Who art in heaven."

It tells us that we must reverence our heavenly Father—"Hallowed be thy name." It breathes the Saint's reward—"Thy kingdom come." And a submissive, obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." And a dependent trusting spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread." And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit—"Deliver us from evil." And, last of all, an adoring spirit—"For thine is thy kingdom, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 2 columns, 6 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interests and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square.....	1.50	2.50	4.00
Two squares.....	3.00	5.00	8.00
Three squares.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
One-fourth column.....	20.00	35.00	60.00
Half column.....	40.00	70.00	120.00
One column.....	80.00	140.00	240.00

A SISTER.

He who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but slightly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of manhood. "That man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," we once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said we.

"Because of the rich development of all the tenderer and more refined feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every word."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years; and the heart of him who has grown cold in his chilling contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakes within him the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from his purposes, which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency and even necessity for the gentler influences which moved him in his earlier years.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Blessed influence of one true loving human soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which wine is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasseled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts; our sun filled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in thin vapor, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe warmth into cold hearts, and they touch us with soft, responsive hands; they look at us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith, and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn to them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"EAT YOUR BROWN BREAD FIRST."—It is a plain, but faithful saying, often your brown bread first; nor is there a better rule for a young man, or a young woman. While you continue single you may live within narrow limits as you please; and it is then you must begin to save in order to be provided for the more enlarged expenses of your future family. Besides, a plain frugal life is often supported most cheerfully; it is your own choice, and not a necessity on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's pride to struggle with, or appetites to master, but your own. As you advance in life and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence, and you may then be allowed to do it both reasonably and safely.

Lamb's old associates are now dead. "They that lived so long," as he says, "and flourished so steadily, are all crumbled away." The beauty of those evenings was that, every one was placed on an equal level. None out-talked the others. No one—not even Coleridge—was permitted to out-talk the rest. No one was allowed to hector another, nor to bring his own grievances too prominently forward, so as to disturb the harmony of the night. Every one had a part to play, and a part to be heard; and no one was ever trodden or clamored down (as in some large assemblies) until he had proved that he was not entitled to a hearing, or had abused his privilege. I never, in all my life, heard so much unpretending good sense talked, as at Charles Lamb's social parties. Indeed, a piece of sparkling humor was shot out that illuminated the whole evening. Sometimes there was a flight of high and earnest talk that took one half way towards the stars.—*Lamb's Memoirs.*

THE MOTHER.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and dependency; who that has pined on a weary bed, in the loneliness and neglect of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is a love that is not selfish, not daunted by danger, nor stifled by gratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and if misfortune overtake him, he will be dearer to her from misfortune; and she will disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

HOPE ON!—A bankrupt merchant returning home one night said to his noble wife:—"My dear, I am ruined, everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff."

After a few moments of silence the wife looked kindly into his face and said:—"Will the sheriff sell your wife? Oh! no! Will the sheriff sell the children? Oh! no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh! no! Then do not say we have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the result of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us."

If you should ever meet with an accident at the table, endeavor to be composed. A gentleman, carving a tough goose, had a unfortunate accident to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of a young lady who sat next to him on which he looked her full in the face and said with the utmost coolness—"Madam I will thank you for that goose."

A Washington special says: It is stated that a friend of the President has gone to Richmond to urge the Legislature of Virginia to adopt the measures proposed in the military bill so as to become a State in the Union as speedily as possible. The Legislature is holding special sessions in consequence.

An Irish judge had the habit of begging pardon on every occasion. At the close of the assizes, as he was about to leave the bench, an officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the prisoners as he had intended. "Dear me," said his lordship, "I really beg your pardon."

I PRESSED her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, when I was far away, for me she'd pour a tear; I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her loving lips she said, "Oh, Bob, you're such a fool!"

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.
THE POOR HOUSE REPORT.

It is with some reluctance that we address ourselves to the duty of calling public attention to this report; for we believe that an honest effort has been made by some of the officers in connection with the institution to correct the abuses that have so long disgraced the management of the Poor House. The section of the act of June 1836, directing the publication of such reports runs as follows, viz: "It shall be the duty of the directors of the Poor, of the several counties in which poor houses are or may be erected, once in every year, after the accounts shall have been audited and settled, to make out a full and correct statement of their receipts and expenditures for the preceding year * * * and it shall be the duty of such directors annually in the month of March, to publish such accounts and statement at least twice in two or more newspapers, published in such county." &c. We infer from the above extract from the law, that the publication of the reports is intended for the information of those who have to pay for the support. Now we put the question squarely to the Directors, Auditors and Treasurer, whether, such audits as Merchandise \$704.10, Beef \$657.47, Potatoes \$113.34, Bacon \$125.83, Old Checks \$2854.62, Interest \$73. Salaries \$264.20 are full statements such as the law designed. Will not such questions suggest themselves to every intelligent business man of the county, as to whom did they get the merchandise? What did they pay for beef, potatoes and bacon? Farmers particularly would be interested to know whether the county pays better prices than Merchants do for such articles; as they naturally have an eye to the best market. Is "old checks" a satisfactory statement to any intelligent man for the expenditure of \$2852.62? Is it not reasonable to ask whose salaries are embraced in the general item of Salaries \$264.20 and what the amount of each? That the Directors felt that they were evading the faithful discharge of their duties in giving to the public such a report, is quite evident from the following notice appended to it, "Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House which are open for any one to examine." What better evidence of a consciousness of guilt in the evasion of duty is wanted than this? The Directors knew very well that if the design of the law had been to merely leave the books open for inspection it would have been so stated, and they would only have been required to give notice that the books were ready for such inspection, instead of being required to make and publish full reports. Do the Directors wish to say to the citizens of the Woodbury, who pay a large portion of our taxes, if you want to know how your money was expended, you can ride 20 miles and come and examine the books?

PHILADELPHIA OPPOSITION TO THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD AND TO A FREE RAILROAD LAW.

In 1846 New York City had in operation to the West one line of railroad—the New York Central—and was about completing another—the New York and Erie. On the South of us, Baltimore had completed her road to Cumberland, and was fast pushing it onward to Wheeling and Parkersburg. And the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was, at the same time, starting into life, with a fair prospect of successful completion. Philadelphia ought to feel herself indebted to no small extent to this very Connellsville road project, since it was not until this forced into activity that she aroused herself to push a road westward of Harrisburg. Prior to that time, her business men had been contented with the slow moving canal, and it required three or four days to journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

And yet it is Philadelphia Senators and members that are now withholding justice from their men who twenty years ago, put their money into the Connellsville road, on the faith of the charter then granted by the State. What a spectacle of narrow-sighted selfishness! An effort on the part of Philadelphia Legislators, unjust, ungenerous and contemptible, to prevent the making of any road connecting Pittsburgh with Baltimore!

This world ought to be large enough for both Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is no good reason why all Southern and Western Pennsylvania should be sacrificed at the shrine of this false and dishonest policy. There is room enough and trade enough for the Connellsville road and the Southern Pennsylvania road, besides the now existing roads. Restore, therefore, the Connellsville charter, and let them make their road if they can and will, and meantime, let the Southern Pennsylvania road be made also, if indeed the Southern road is not a mere *ignominious* failure by the Pennsylvania Central road in order to delude.

If the Southern road is really a *bona fide* project why not make immediately the seven miles from here to Mt. Dallas? What has become of the five millions of stock subscribed by John A. Wright? Three or four hundred thousand of it would make the road hence to Mt. Dallas.

The true doctrine, before which the great monopoly and its allies must ultimately break or break, is a fair free-railroad law. And yet the audacity of these people, based upon their heretofore successful inequity, is so great, that they think to deceive the people by a so-called free railroad law which is a mockery and a delusion.

It is a long lane that has no turn in it,

and we have faith in the honesty and justice of the people of the State, when they see this thing in its true light. We have faith, too, in Governor Geary, who is pledged to a fair free railroad law, and who, no doubt, will vote the law falsely so-called, which has passed the Senate under the engineering of Senator Landon, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, who seems to be a mere tool of the Pennsylvania Central road.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1867.

The question of removing the Capitol of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia is again to be agitated in the Legislature. A few days ago Mr. Myers gave notice in the House that he would shortly make a move for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the Capitol to the city above named. There appears to be a determination on the part of the people of Philadelphia to secure the location of the Capitol in their midst, and year after year we find the question of a removal thereof from Harrisburg to that city. Whether sufficient influence can be brought to bear upon the Legislature to effect a removal, I do not pretend to say, but there is no denying the fact that there is no real cause for such a move. The Capitol buildings are now large enough for all purposes and accommodate every branch of the State Government. The Capitol extension, which cost the State several hundred thousand dollars, is not yet completely finished, and if Mr. Myers should succeed in his undertaking, this very costly and magnificent building would prove a dead loss to the Commonwealth. An executive mansion was purchased, two or three years ago, at a cost of about \$40,000. If this, and the extension, and the old Capitol buildings, were put up at sale, they would not bring one-third their cost, for the reason that they would be useless for private purposes. Were the Capitol to be removed, new buildings in Philadelphia would cost several millions of dollars, which would have to be paid by additional taxation. The people are not prepared to submit to this. Besides, there is another important matter to be considered. If, as is alleged, the Legislature is corrupted in a city the size of Harrisburg, with a population of twenty-five thousand, what could be expected of that body were it to hold its sessions in Philadelphia, which boasts of several hundred thousand inhabitants?

A bill has been passed giving the Courts of common pleas power to grant charters of incorporation in all cases wherein any number of persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, are associated for the purpose of insuring horses, cattle, or other live stock against loss by death, from disease or accident, or from being stolen, and also to grant charters of incorporation to water, and hook and ladder companies, fire insurance companies, musical associations, teachers' institutes, skating parks and building associations. The same act also makes valid all charters of incorporation which have been granted heretofore by any of said Courts of common pleas in cases wherein the Supreme Court only had power and authority to grant the same.

The House has passed an act relating to evidence in actions of ejectment, which provide two or more persons, any of the defendants shall be competent as a witness for either plaintiff or defendant, as effectually as if not made a party to the record. *Provided*, that it shall appear to the Court, upon the trial, that the party so offered as a witness has disclaimed, upon the record, all title to the premises in controversy, and paid into Court the costs already accrued, or given security for the payment thereof, at the discretion of the Court.

The committee appointed to examine into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence and present a plan and estimate of the cost of such enlargement, has reported in favor of enlarging the mansion, and the work will doubtless be done the ensuing summer. It is necessary, and should be completed as speedily as possible.

Joint resolutions have been passed by the Legislature, for the revision of the civil laws of the Commonwealth and providing for the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose.

A bill has been passed by the Senate for the incorporation of the National Homestead at Gettysburg.

The House has passed a supplement to the Mechanics' lien law, authorizing liens to be issued for improvements upon buildings, as well as upon the original construction, providing the repairs or improvements amount in value to over twenty dollars.

The Senate has passed a free railroad law. It authorizes any number of citizens, not less than nine, to construct and operate a steam railway, with a capital stock of not less than \$10,000 per mile, and not less than six nor more than twelve Directors. The preliminary arrangements must be acknowledged before an Alderman and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but the Secretary shall not file the same until \$10,000 of stock for each and every proposed mile of road is subscribed, and ten per cent thereof paid in cash. The stockholders shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock for the payment of wages, of labor, materials, right of way, and damages. The directors may keep open books to fill up the capital stock. The corporation shall be liable to the provisions of the general railroad law of 1849. No charge shall be made for transporting coal, iron, metal, lumber or agricultural products, exceeding two cents per ton per mile in private cars, or two and a half cents in the cars of the company. The stockholders may increase the capital stock, and may borrow, not exceeding \$20,000 per mile, and issue seven per cent bonds secured by mortgage. They may also build any branch roads deemed necessary.

The House has passed a new liquor bill, or rather, a supplement to the old one. It compels all applicants for license to sell liquor of any kind, to petition the Court for the same. County Treasurers can no longer grant licenses for keeping drinking saloons, and even the Court cannot license such unless they are connected with eating houses. Remonstrances may be presented to the Court, and must be heard.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary Local has reported, as committed, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment of the County of Bedford.

Mr. Stutzman read in place an act to perfect the title to 116 acres of land in Somerset county, heretofore owned by the union coal and iron company.

The House Committee on Education reported, as committed, an act to attach certain

lands and tenements in Bedford township and the persons residing therein, to Bedford borough, for school purposes.

Mr. Weller presented in the House, a petition from citizens of Napier township, praying for the passage of an act to attach certain lands and tenements to Schellburg borough, for school purposes.

Also, a petition from 46 citizens of Jefferson township, Somerset county, for the better preservation of fish and game in said town ship.

Also, a remonstrance from the school directors and other citizens of Bedford township, against an act to attach certain lands and tenements in said township and the persons residing therein to Bedford borough for school purposes.

TOBY.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ONE of T. Buchanan Read's pictures—"Hero Waiting for Leader"—sold at auction last week, for \$340.

CHARLES F. BROWN, better known as Artemus Ward, died at Southampton, England, on the 7th of March, inst.

The Republican Convention of Michigan on the 6th inst., nominated Benjamin Graves for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Owing to the stormy opposition, Disraeli has withdrawn his reform resolutions, promising to lay before Parliament a regular reform bill.

It is said that Thad. Stevens has prepared and will report in a day or two an elaborate confederation scheme for the south.

That portion of table rock of Niagara Falls, which remained after the fall of ten years ago, fell into the river with a great crash a few days ago.

A MAX in Jackson, Miss., gave his intended money to buy her bridal outfit, and the following morning she married his brother.

The patentees of the punched gun manufacture have punched a 102 inch hole down through a steel ingot four feet high and weighing three tons.

The lower House of the Legislature of Missouri, on the night of the 7th inst., passed a bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. The vote stood yeas, 70; nays, 46.

JEREMIAH BLACK, Buchanan's Attorney General, and the author of a doctrine that a State cannot be coerced, wrote the veto of the Reconstruction bill.

SCURRY's trial is to come off sometime during the present month in the criminal court of Washington. Judge Fisher presides during the present term.

The Chicago lake tunnel was opened on Saturday, at the lake end, for the admission of the water required to clean it out. That process will be finished in a day or two, and then the full stream will be turned on.

BARCLAY HAYNES, a wealthy citizen of Burlington, N. J., has been fined \$1,000 for attempting to bribe a Senator in that State with \$5. No wonder the virtuous Senator "peached" on a man who offered him so small a sum as that.

Gov. BROWNLOW has been re-nominated for Governor of Tennessee by the Republican State Convention, and J. J. Holston, ex-Governor of Kentucky, by the Democratic Convention of that State.

DURING the existence of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, the President vetoed ten bills, and pocketed one. Six were passed over the veto, four vetoes were sustained, and four bills became laws without the President's signature.

THERE will be accommodations on the Great Eastern for 2,800 passengers, when running between New York and Havre, in connection with the Exhibition next summer.

THERE is to be a meeting in New York shortly to protest against the Kingdom of Canada. The establishing of a monarchy on our immediate border, has not much to commend it to citizens of the United States.

GEN. GRANT has just issued a circular to the effect that none but unwarmed men, who are not less than five feet and five inches in height, will be enlisted into any arm of the United States land service, with the exception that the regulation does not apply to men enlisting in any regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps or musicians.

The Savannah Herald says, that this time last year hundreds of freedmen were loitering about that city, but there is now scarcely one idle one to be found—the agents from Florida have been going down through Georgia for some time having cleared them all away.

We were shocked by a cable telegram, published in the morning papers, announcing the murder of Dr. David Livingstone by the Caffres. The fate of the intrepid sportsman, Jules Gerard, is hardly ascertained, when the world is again saddened by the intelligence that another and greater explorer of African wilds has met a cruel death in those inhospitable regions.

GEN. GRANT sent to the President on Thursday, so says a dispatch from Washington, the names of Generals Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Thomas and McDowell, as commanders of the five military districts in which the Rebel States are divided under the Military reconstruction act.

The Cities of Portland, Gardener and Lewiston, in the State of Maine, have just elected Republican Mayors and City officers by increased majorities. The "reaction" so long hoped for by the Copperheads is still far off.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued a general order organizing a volunteer force to serve three years, subject to his order as commander-in-chief, to act as a military police to preserve peace and protect the people.

Another pillar erected for the upholding of the Republic: A bill to establish a department of Education at Washington has been passed by Congress. Its object—the promotion of education throughout the country.

The President has signed the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the payment of invalid pensions: \$23,000,000 for pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, of soldiers, and \$280,000 for navy pensions to the same class of persons just mentioned.

The wheat crop in Illinois seems to be in fine condition. The late heavy fall of snow has left it looking better than it has been known at this time in the winter for several years past. Present indications seem to point to an abundant harvest.

According to Greek accounts, the Canadians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks. They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

It is intimated from Richmond that Virginia will speedily accept the new plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, including negro suffrage. Possibly the ex-rebels of that State are beginning to see the consequences of their stubborn policy, and to profit from their experience.

The New York Tribune thinks the fact that Reverdy Johnson voted for the reconstruction bill with universal suffrage, the constitutional amendment, and military rule all included, "a sign of the speedy approach of the millennium."

The excitement in the Fenian circles in New York is very great. It is said that Col. Gleason had received a dispatch that the Fenians had attacked the barracks at Tallah, near Dublin, and had succeeded in disarming one hundred and fifty men. It is also rumored that four thousand fresh men had risen near Dublin. The excitement has materially aided recruiting there.

AGREABLE to the promises of the Derby ministry, resolutions of reform were introduced into the House of Commons on the 25th ult. They were very stingy in their concessions, proposing only four new franchises and the change of a few borough seats. Mr. Disraeli opened the debate in favor of his measure, and was followed by John Bright in vigorous opposition.

The selection of Senator Wade to be the successor of Senator Foster, as President of the Senate, guarantees security for the future in any event contemplating the part the acting Vice President may be called to take. Mr. Wade is a radical whom the Wendell Phillips sort accuse of being too conservative and is a fair representative of the average predominant sentiment expressed in Congress.

The Virginia Senate has passed the bill calling a State Convention under the military reconstruction bill. There were only four votes against it out of thirty, and one of the four was Robert Ould, who used to be rebel Commissioner of Exchange. A telegram from Raleigh says that a State Convention will be called at once in North Carolina. The Legislature is in session, and will call it.

Mr. Landon's free railroad bill passed the Senate of this State on the 7th inst., without the amendment, by a vote of 27 yeas to 4 nays. Absent, Seavright and Fisher. Messrs. Bigham, Graham, Lowry, Brown, and Lawrence, voted negatively, giving as their reasons that the bill was not the kind of a law that the friends of free railroads wanted, and that the Pennsylvania railroad was the only company that could accept of its provisions.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a resolution requesting the National Government, through Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, to send troops into certain counties of Tennessee, for the purpose of putting a stop to rebel and guerrilla outrages. Singularly and significantly enough, there is not a vote recorded against the resolution upon the journals of either House.

On Tuesday the 26th ult., President Johnson appropriately transmitted to Congress, a telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, New York, announcing the death of Samuel Downing, the last soldier of the Revolutionary War, at his residence in Edinburg, Saratoga county, at the advanced age of 106 years. This was the last living link which bound us to the heroic men of the past has been severed—and "the venerable man who came down to us from a former generation," has all gone to silent but not forgotten graves.

Gov. WELLS has issued a proclamation setting forth, that *Whereas*, Congress has passed an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which act is now a law; and *whereas*, section 5 provides; and *whereas*, section 6 further provides, etc.; Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, hereby declare said act in force in said State. All elections held from and after this date, either by municipal, State or parochial authority, except when held in strict conformity with said act of Congress, shall be void and of no effect. All persons elected to office must be able to qualify under said law before they will be allowed to enter on the duties of the same.

Prof. J. D. B. De Bow, editor of the well known pro-slavery statistical journal, "The Bow's Review," died at Elizabethtown, N. J., February 27th. He was a Secessionist and held some important position under Jeff. Davis. After the war he determined to devote his able journal to the welfare of the South under the free labor system. He was an able and industrious man, and left his mark most unmistakably upon the thought of the South.

There are crowds of office seekers in Washington who are in hope of place because of the effect of the tenure of the office bill making so many vacancies throughout the country. Thus the Philadelphia Post office is without a postmaster, and the Third Assistant Postmaster has been sent to that city to take charge of the office as special agent. The Cincinnati Post office has no legally authorized person in charge. A large number of important Revenue offices are being carried on without any responsible person in charge. The vacancies are sought principally by Radical applicants. Many of them are urged by their Congressmen on the ground that the Senate will not confirm any but radicals.

An interesting debate occurred in the House on the 22nd ult. on the question of redeeming of the compound interest notes by an issue of non-interest bearing legal tenders. Politics were entirely ignored. Democrats and radicals rallying in new divisions for and against the measure. It finally passed by thirty majority. This bill will set at naught a hundred millions of legal tender notes, not bearing interest, which will tend to relieve the present monetary stringency, and will also save several millions per annum to the Government instead of that amount going to the national banks.

It would seem that the Government has been sending out secret emissaries (upon what authority has not yet been explained) to purchase foreign territory. Assistant Secretary of State, Frederick Seward with Admiral Porter, set out recently from Annapolis with considerable treasure. Before getting out to sea, however, it now appears that about \$6,000 of the treasure was stolen by one of the crew who made his escape. The vessel sailed for San Domingo, and the officers went ashore to negotiate for the purchase of the island. But President Cabral was not disposed to sell for the cash they had on hand neither would he give credit. After five days ineffectual diplomacy they proceeded to Nassau and thence to Annapolis, where they arrived on the 6th inst. Every effort has been made to keep the whole affair a secret, but it has leaked out to the chagrin of all concerned.

THADDEUS STEVENS, the oldest man in the House, remained during all the long session from Saturday at twelve until Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and was active and bright to the last moment. Talking of Thaddeus, the President requested him to name the collector and assessor of his district, which he did, and they were promptly appointed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will hold her annual election on Tuesday next. There will be chosen three Representatives in Congress (by districts), with a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives. As the contest is spirited there will probably be a full vote. Gen. Harriman is the Republican, Mr. Sinclair the Copperhead candidate for Governor. The candidates for Congress are: Republicans—Jacob H. Fla, Aaron F. Stevens, Edward W. Harrington, Harry Bingham. We have every confidence that new Hampshire will continue firm in her devotion to Right.

The Wilmington Dispatch says: "Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through this city last evening accompanied by a servant, en route to Charleston. A number of ladies and gentlemen were at the train to meet her, to whose earnest solicitations to tarry with us she could not comply at this time, but promised to endeavor to spend a few days in our midst after a short stay in Charleston."—Happy people of Wilmington!

The President's efforts to reconstruct his cabinet seem rather unfortunate. The traits thrown out don't take well. Bancroft refusing the Boston Collectors and Greeley the Postmaster Generalship. In order to render his overtures more forcible it is now rumored that he has dispatched that venerable patcher and negotiator, the Elder Blair, to induce Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State. These movements are said to be in favor of the universal amnesty and universal suffrage programme.

THERE was an election for mayor and city officers in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday last, at which the colored citizens demanded their right to vote under the provisions of the new reconstruction bill passed last Saturday over the veto. The officers of the election refused to receive their votes, whereupon the negroes opened polls of their own, and gave one thousand votes for the radical candidates. The election passed off without disorder. Counting only the white votes, Latham, the Secesh Mayor, was elected by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but was recorded by the Radical committees for future action. The day before the election Mayor Latham, with other citizens of Alexandria, waited on the President of the United States, to inquire as to the right of the colored men to vote, and were by him referred to the Attorney General, who declined to give his opinion in so short a time, but said he was inclined to believe they would not be thus entitled until the government had formally taken possession of the State.

The Black Man at the Polls.
The solution of the national problem was foreseen in miniature in the District of Columbia the other day. Georgetown was redeemed by Radical voters. It was shown that the colored men know better than to vote with the pro-slavery party, and that without a war of races. Probably there was some danger of disorder to be guarded against, but it was easily guarded against, and effectually. There was never a peaceful election in the history of the country, but this was a grand success. As to the apprehension of "a war of races" in such an event, the Georgetown experiment also furnishes a striking illustration of the facility with which even prejudiced whites become reconciled to the negro. Here is the aversion to seeing the negro at the ballot box. A correspondent who visited the polls on the occasion named says:

A venerable colored citizen gives us a ticket of the kind he voted. It had the picture of the black man's friend, Father Abraham. Passing on to one poll, we found an orderly crowd of one-fourth blacks. Policemen were stationed at the window where the tickets were handed in, but this display of force was not needed to be entirely unnecessary, unless it was to curb the rebellious spirits of the "secesh," who indicated their opposition by wry faces and contemptuous mien.

One of them broke out in this strain: "These damn niggers only had to present themselves to the board of registry and certify that they were residents of Georgetown, and they were enrolled, but we white folks had to answer a lot of questions, such as 'Did you aid or assist the rebellion?' and 'Did you ever swear loyalty?' Here is their rub. These questions were not asked the freedmen because they were all loyal. After another poll man adjoining ward the colored voters numbered four fifths. They were ranged in a long line and voted in turn. Two negro voters made a tally of each voter and two others stood ready to vouch for any voter of whom there might be any doubt in identity or name. A more orderly election I never saw, and it was also the testimony of the gentlemen with me, who are old pro-slavery Democrats. He came away saying: 'These men are intelligent enough to vote, respectable enough; more decent behaved men I never saw; they are loyal, and what the reason they should not vote? There is no reason.' In fact, he grew decidedly enthusiastic in favor of universal suffrage, and boldly announced that henceforth he was on the side of justice and right, and should array himself against the party of prejudice and caste. Every man had a smile on his face, but no taunts or boasting was heard."—Chicago Tribune.

FENIAN OUTREAK.
Fight Near Dublin, Capture of Fenians. Attack at Kilmainlock, Police Barracks in County Town Burned.—A Bank Manager and a Police Messenger Shot.
LONDON, March 7.—Evening.—Dispatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last out break in Ireland:
A fight took place about 8 miles south of Dublin, on Tuesday night, at Tallah, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.
The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark, to day, over two hundred prisoners had been brought into Dublin.
The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight posted to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathnevin, in the pursuit of the British forces in Ireland, in command.
The police station at Kilmainlock, 10 miles south of Limerick, in the county of Munster was attacked by 200 Fenians who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead on the field and losing fourteen prisoners.
The barracks of the police at Dramore, county Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.
The manager of the Union bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dramore.

The Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member. Mr. Hunter may or may not be injured by this left-handed compliment to Congress.

The Proposed New License Law.

The license bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was modeled after the excise law of New York, provides as follows: Every county in the State is declared an excise district, and the board of excise of each district, composed of three persons appointed by the court, with the concurrence of the court, shall appoint an excise inspector. The board of excise shall license moral and temperate persons to sell liquors in any quantity not less than five gallons, no part of which shall be drunk on the premises where sold.

They may license a sufficient number of moral and temperate persons, who have sufficient accommodations for travelers, to sell liquors by the glass. Such persons are prohibited from selling to minors, persons of intemperate habits, or persons who may be under the influence of liquor. Any person may forbid a tavern keeper to give or sell liquor to any one. He must close his house every night before twelve o'clock, and cannot open his bar before sunrise. His bar must be closed from midnight on Saturday till sunrise on Monday. He is prohibited from selling or giving away liquor on the day of any general or special election, or on the day of public meeting. Any person known to be intoxicated may be arrested and compelled on oath to disclose who sold or gave him the liquor. The excise inspector, board of excise, or any peace officer, on view or complaint, are authorized to close the house, except to travelers, of any licensed person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, and proceeded against before any magistrate; and if the charge is sustained, the offender shall be fined and imprisoned, and his license revoked. The board of excise are authorized to close the house, except to travelers, of any licensed person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, and proceeded against before any magistrate; and if the charge is sustained, the offender shall be fined and imprisoned, and his license revoked. The board are required to grade the license of tavern keepers, but no license can be less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars.

Gov. Pierpont, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, convened in extra session to consider the military reconstruction bill, after alluding to the manner in which Virginia was forced into the secession movement against the will of a majority of the people, reviews the history of the past two years, having which term the Southern people had unconsciously conducted themselves in the most offensive manner. He regrets the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, and alludes to a confiscation act following the rejection of the proposition now offered. He wishes to escape this danger. Three-fourths of the people of Virginia were well disposed people, and the cause of irritation proceeded from a few. He therefore urges the acceptance of the situation and the adoption of the course marked out in the measure just adopted by Congress. The reading of the message was listened to with the deepest attention. Judd Turner sustained it in an effective speech. Other speeches were made on the same side, but the House adjourned without action.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat.

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IT ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

IRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Disease.

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Nov. 30 1866-6m

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS.

Inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED.

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schenectady, Albany, and each month, remaining one week; Blooming Run the 3d month, remaining one week; the balance of any time I can be found at my office 4 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. V. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE.

At "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "dried work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and so solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb. 8, 2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, &c., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those claiming against said estate to present their properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN SOUTH, Adm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Henry Keyser, dec'd., of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Keyser, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those claiming against said estate to present their properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. KEYSER, Adm.

NOTICE TO DRIFTED MEN.

An act has lately been passed by Congress refunding the unpaid bounty of every soldier who has been mustered out and was afterwards drafted, put in substitute, or went into the service.

All claims left or sent to us will be promptly attended to.

J. B. CESSA, Attorney and Claim Agent.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug. 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

TERMS: One-half in hand on the 1st of April, when possession will be given, the balance in one year without interest.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. ON THE 19TH AND 1 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE 20TH.

GEORGE S. BENNETT,
ARTEMAS S. BENNETT.

Feb. 22, ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

An Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of the Federal County, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present the same for adjustment.

PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,

March 1st.

Farm, Garden & Household.

DOMESTIC FERTILIZERS.

The effect of a proper application of organic chemistry and vegetable physiology to the cultivation of the soil, are obvious. Hence experiments in agricultural science are more tenaciously bent in that direction. To produce both the largest and best crops from a given surface, is the desideratum of success.

A fertile soil is necessary to exhibit the capabilities of a crop. Many of our agricultural plants are the result of high cultivation, in which an artificially fertilized soil was the principal factor. The originals of our numerous varieties of turnip, cauliflower, broccoli and cabbage are wretched weeds. Different plants, from peculiarities in their structure, draw differently on their same stores of nutriment. Rye will grow where wheat is unprofitable; while buckwheat will yield a fair crop on exceedingly poor soil. A plant which is of slow protracted growth, will organize more vegetable matter on a given soil during a Summer than one which grows quickly.

The elements on which plants feed are derived from the air and earth; in the former are ammonia, carbonic acid and water; in the latter are siliceous and phosphoric acid, potash, lime and magnesia. Water is the vehicle by which they are brought to the roots as well as circulated through the structure of the plants. All the elements necessary to the constitution of the plant must be present. Animals instinctively select their appropriate food from the vegetable kingdom; vegetables take what is nutritive from the earth and air; and the earth itself appropriates from the water which permeates its particles whatever is useful to the plant.

Now while Agricultural science may never be able to demonstrate to a nicety what ingredients in the soil should be fostered and maintained, and which should be removed, there are certain general principles of which none of us should remain ignorant. It is well known that vigorous vegetation rapidly exhausts the soil, and that those manures which restore the elements of which the soil has been robbed, are the most nutritive. Some substances merely qualify the physical properties of soils and are termed *amendments*; others operate in the main by feeding vegetation, and are known as *fertilizers*. Most manures combine these several offices to a greater or less degree; some nourish directly, by supplying at once to the growing plant the nutriment it requires; others, indirectly, by making soluble the stores of the soil, or otherwise disposing them to assume assimilable forms, or by absorbing matter from the atmosphere. The most permanent and abundant manures are the excrements and waste of animals. These are the residue, more or less concentrated, that remains from the oxidation of vegetables which have served as food. And by their admixture, under the agencies of warmth and moisture, the soil more speedily assumes a suitable condition for nourishing a fresh vegetation.

The great practical lessons taught by experience and confirmed by science, relative to the use of manures, are—*save all the refuse which contains any of the elements of vegetation; apply abundantly the mixed ingredients of the dung and compost heaps.* Commercial manures should be used cautiously, experimentally. Those very rich in nitrogen will ultimately impoverish land by virtue of the great energy of action they exhibit. The nitrogen passes into ammonia, excites a quick growth of vegetation by furnishing abundance of material for cell development, while it at the same time rapidly solves the fixed minerals of the soil.

Stable manure is of inestimable value. It is formed of vegetable substances, and it has only to be rendered friable and soluble to enter again into their composition. Ashes or lime should not be added to the manure heap of the stable, as they will do harm by setting free the ammonia. Next in value are the composts. No prudent farmer will underestimate them. In some out-of-the-way corner should be accumulated all the rubbish that can have the least value as manure. Here can be thrown the sweepings of the yard, decayed vegetable matter of all kinds, old plaster, soil, charcoal dust, soap suds, kitchen and chamber slops, etc. The heap should be dug over occasionally, adding ashes and lime. The ashes of burned vegetables are worth hoarding up. They contain all that the plant necessarily derived from the soil, the burning process merely having expelled the gases which were immediately or remotely derived from the air. It is folly for the country to spend millions of dollars annually for manures from the China Islands, when on every farm exists or can be produced, without cost, better and more reliable fertilizers. Let our agricultural friends remember these desultory remarks. By putting them into practice they will be abundantly remunerated.—*Farm and Fireside.*

PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

This is something that a great many stirring, driving, enterprising farmers need to learn and practice in the management of farm affairs. Rural fortunes do not come alone of energetic industry, plowing, planting, digging, delving and sowing. All these united, unguided by systematic economy, will only ruin a farmer to ruin in his affairs, and himself, ahead of Father Time, into eternity. Making economy in all things our leading guide, one half the drudgery of rural life may be laid aside, and the road to prosperity be made easier by half, and four-fold more certain.

In no other avocation is it possible by neglect alone, to have so many waste ways, all at once draining the main channel to wealth; so shallowly it is as to render navigation difficult, and the rural farmer liable to run on the shoals and make himself and ship a total wreck. There is as much merit, and five times more economy in saving property once acquired, than there is in the perseverance and industry exercised in its acquisition. Neglect in producing that which is property, may possibly be pardoned; but willful neglect, permitting property once produced to be needlessly wasted, is absolute wrong.

It is a late kindness to advise a lookout for thieves after the property has been stolen; or caution against fire after the home is in ashes. So it is late, perhaps early, or between both, to remind farmers in the last month of winter that taking care of last year's produce, housing all agricultural implements, and providing comfortable winter quarters for stock, is good rural economy, and well worth attending to.

Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon means to keep out of.

Money—The god of the nineteenth century.

may be lost. By advising rural economy now, some seeds, falling on good ground, may take root and bear fruit.

A week since, along the length of a ten miles' railroad ride, we counted seven fields in which the corn fodder of last year's growth was still standing, out-door sentry in shocks; only about one-third of the whole corn-stalk brigade was *not standing*, having been blown over by winds, or beaten down by snow, lying flat, bleached, wet, water-soaked and worthless for all feeding purposes. With hay at \$35 to \$40 per ton, and good corn fodder worth half that price, such waste is unpardonable wickedness.

In the same distance we saw eight hinged, dilapidated farm gates; four barns and stables open in many places to wind and water; broken down fences, hogs rooting up wheat; plows, harrows, horse-rakes, and divers other farming implements, rotting and rusting into other worthlessness.

Such exhibitions are examples of bad agricultural economy; and we ask every farmer living along that line of railroad, and all others, everywhere, to look at their wasted products, their broken down fences, their dilapidated out-buildings, their neglected implements, and "turn over a new leaf." Economy is what all must practice in order to prosper.—*Farm & Fireside.*

Humorous.

QUESTIONS are an insurance policy, if I can't sell it, I can sell it, and if I can sell it, I can't sell it.

The latest Yankee invention, is an umbrella with a gutter around the edge and a spout at one corner.

This man who courts a young lady in the twilight, probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

STUART, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him with, "Ah, Mr. Stuart I have just seen your miniature, and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

"Now papa, what's a humbug?" said a little four year old Johnny.

"It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me and puts no buttons on my under garments."

As Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass, "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that?" "Thin," replied the other, "bhotheater, I've seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have."

"Jon printing?" exclaimed an old woman the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising page of a country paper. "Poor Job, they've kept him printing, week after week, ever since I first larnt to read, and if he wasn't the most patient man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long now."

ONE OF DOB'S STORIES.—Doctor Lord, formerly of Boston has been a resident of the West for about six years. During his first year, he was extensively engaged in buying wool, and, on one occasion becoming a little bewildered with the multiplicity of crooked roads over the broad prairies, he rode up to a small cabin, enclosed in a clump of locust trees, and hailed a white-headed boy, perched upon the top of a hen coop, with:

"Hullo, boy!"

"I reckon you are a stranger?" was the response.

"Look here, sonny,"

"I ain't your sonny."

"No, you ain't my sonny, but if we'll jump down and come here, I'll give you a dime. The boy sprang as if alighting from a wasp's nest, and coming up to the stranger, exclaimed:

"Well, old hoss, what is it?"

"I have lost my way, and don't know where I am. Can't you tell me?"

"Yes. You are sitting on that loss."

Mr. Lord laughed at the boy's wit, and handed him the dime.

The boy took the money, and looked upon it with mingled feelings of wonder and delight, and said:

"I reckon you must have a power of money."

"Cause you slather it away so."

"What's your father's name?" inquired Mr. Lord.

"Bill Jenks," was the reply.

"Ah, yes. I know him," exclaimed Mr. Lord. "He grows wool don't he?"

"No, but his sheep do."

"If you know me, my lad, you would be more respectful in your replies. I am a friend of your father. My name is Lord."

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the astonished and delighted lad. "I have heard pap read about him in the Bible," and started for the house on a dead run, he bawled out at the top of his voice: "Mother, mother, the Lord is out here on horseback, and has lost his way."

MODERN DICTIONARY.

Water—A clear fluid, once used a drink. Honey—An excellent joke. Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips. Tongue—A little horse that is continually running away.

Dentist—One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people. My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel. Policeman—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he cheated the other. Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow. Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 38, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 3/4-100 acres, Prairie land. Price \$200.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth S. in township 35, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price \$200.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price \$200.

No. 4. A good farm, situated in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nyman, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 15 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price \$30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

Feb. 1, 1867.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD, At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES, Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices, and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK Jan. 18, 1867.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AT THE BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices well below former rates.

All Wool Coats..... \$10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants..... 6.00 to 8.00
" " Vests..... 3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as \$10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them. I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from \$8 to \$20 per suit. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW. R. W. BERKSTRESSER, Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for \$2.

DR. LATOUR'S WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Rheumatism, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Bootman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by C. C. SHIRLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md. And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co. MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS, and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c. No. 302 Race Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy & Coconut Work

October 26, 1867.

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the latest and best building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carriage, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

JOSEPH MORRISON, may 23-4

WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. It is by far the best hotel property in the county, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to MICHAEL LUTZ, proprietor, or to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Feb. 1, 1867, 3m Bedford, Pa.

J. HENRY HUTTON WITH SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. Feb. 15, 3m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Ryan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator and Executor's Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT AND PROMISSORY NOTES, with and without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office Nov 2-66

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT AND PROMISSORY NOTES, with and without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office Nov 2-66

SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 28, 1866

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile, Blank, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the Inquirer Office Nov 2, 1866

SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the Inquirer Office. Nov 2, 1866

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866-17

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom Express STATIONS AND Accom Xpress

P. M. A. M. SIDINGS A. M. P. M.

12.40 7.50 Huntingdon, 11.22 3.45

4.24 8.10 Conowingo, 11.42 4.50

4.51 8.18 Pleasant Grove, 10.50 5.10

4.54 8.34 Markleburg, 10.38 5.00

5.06 8.54 Coffee Run, 10.22 4.45

5.14 9.02 Rough & Ready, 10.14 4.36

5.26 9.14 Cove, 10.04 4.24

5.30 9.18 Fisher's Summit, 9.58 4.20

AN. 45 AN. 9.32 Saxton, LE. 45 LE. 45

10.43 Biddleburg, 2.55

10.11 Hill Top, 2.40

10.29 Piper's Run, 2.27

10.59 Tazewell, 2.17

11.11 Bloody Run, 1.54

AN. 11.15 Mount Dallas, LE. 1.30

SHOPS' RUN BRANCH.

LE. 9.45 Saxton, AN. 9.30 AN. 9.00

10.00 Conowingo, 9.15 2.45

10.05 Crawford, 9.05 2.35

AN. 10.15 John's City, LE. 9.00 LE. 2.30

Jan. 1-67. JOE McKILLIPS, Supt.

1867. ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. 1867.

Beautiful Engravings, Fine Steel Engravings, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART, selected from

London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Day, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University, &c., &c.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic, and is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

New Volume begins January, 1867.

The January Number of the Eclectic for 1867 begins the Fifth Volume of the new series, and its proprietors are confident that it will be found to be the preceding volume. The field of its selection has already been enlarged by several new publications, just begun, and with the great increasing resources of its command, the Editor hopes to make the Eclectic a necessity to every intelligent reader.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE ST. ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events. Splendid Premium Engraving of George

As "Our First Commander-in-Chief," engraved in fine steel, and bound in the original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, given to each new subscriber to the Eclectic for 1867, who will send his name and the price for each year, Five Dollars.

TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.

One Copy, one year,.....\$5 00

Two Copies, ".....9 00

Five ".....30 00

And an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers, or sixteen copies for \$50. In all cases where Clubs of non-subscribers are formed under the above arrangement the premiums will be sent.

W. H. B. WELLS, Address: 5 Beekman St., New-York.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVES' BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMILTON'S CABINET ORGANS, CAMBRIDGE, NEEDHAM & CO'S MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarinet and Violon Strings.

GRAND

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan. 1, 1865, \$2,113,174.20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Grand Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1820, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the non-forfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the non-forfeitable plan), participate in the profits of the company.

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many times, and has never consumed a claim.

For brokers and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 488 CHESTNUT ST., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.

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